

Forever float that standard sheet!

Where breathes the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Gathering for a Great Battle.

It is understood that the federal and rebel forces, in the vicinity of Corinth, are rapidly increasing in numbers. A portion of Gen. Pope's army, at Fort Pillow, have been ordered to Pittsburgh Landing. Among them are the Wisconsin 8th and 15th. It is said that Gen. Halleck intends to advance steadily and gradually toward the enemy's position, at all times ready for battle. A wise plan, which will keep his army on the alert, while the progress made, though small, is an evidence that fighting and conquering the enemy is his object.

Gov. Harvey.

After noticing the sudden death of Gov. Harvey, the Chicago Tribune sketches the leading events of his life:

"Gov. Harvey was born at East Hadam, Ct., July 23d, 1820. His parents emigrated to Ohio and located at Shawmsville in 1828. He was educated at Western Reserve College, Hudson, and removed to Kenosha, Wis., in 1840. His first labors in the new state of his adoption were as a teacher in the academy of Kenosha, and later he edited with credit and honor to himself, the Whig organ published in that city. In the same place he was married in '48, to the esteemed lady who survives him. In 1850 Gov. Harvey moved to Shople, Rock county, where he engaged in the manufacturing business, and has since resided there. He was a member of the first constitutional convention, and represented Rock county in the state senate two terms, from 1853 to 1857. He was then elected secretary of state, a place he held until last fall, when he was elected governor. A man of incorruptible integrity, an earnest patriot, Wisconsin was fortunate that the result of her last memorable campaign in state politics placed him at the head of her affairs. He has been earnest and zealous in calling her sons to the field, and in securing fidelity and thoroughness in every detail of their equipment. And when there came from the battle field a call for humanity, in behalf of our wounded, Gov. Harvey was the first to answer to the appeal, and it was the closing act of his useful and honored life.

"Wisconsin had no nobler or truer man than Louis P. Harvey, nor had she ever a more upright, patriotic or incorruptible executive. His untimely demise will fill the breasts of her people with sorrow, and the whole west will sympathize with their grief."

Particulars of the Death of Governor Harvey.

We are indebted to Dr. R. B. Treat, of this city, for the following particulars connected with the loss of Gov. Harvey:

Gov. Harvey returned from Pittsburgh Saturday afternoon on the ferry boat, having previously made an arrangement with the captain of the steamer Minnehaha to call in the evening at Savannah for him and his party. The governor had been exceedingly busy for several days reorganizing the 16th and 18th regiments, and attending to such other duties that the welfare of the Wisconsin troops seemed to require. He had labored assiduously day and night and had accomplished the object of his mission except as to the details which he intended to do at his leisure while returning.

He seemed more restless and thoughtful than usual, but appeared to be in the best of spirits, as if conscious of having fully discharged many and onerous duties of his humane mission. We concluded to remain on the Minnehaha and await the steamer from the landing. All of our party except the governor and myself, had retired, exhausted with their labors, and were soon asleep. The governor was extremely communicative and spoke hopefully of the complete restoration of the 16th and 18th regiments to their full number and efficiency; also, of the success of our arms in the coming contest at Corinth, which he deemed could not long be delayed.

It was near 10 o'clock when we also concluded to get some rest, when stepping out upon the deck of the Minnehaha, we saw the Minnehaha coming down, hailed her as she rounded the bend, when the captain inquired if Gov. Harvey was aboard the Minnehaha. Upon being answered in the affirmative, he came along side and attached the bows of the Minnehaha to the Dunleith. Governor Harvey then went above and woke up his friends and came down very soon after and met Drs. Wilson and Clark, who had come down upon the Minnehaha. They shook hands and the governor passed back toward the stern of the Dunleith, along a narrow way which had no guards. It was lighted by a torch, but the deck being wet and slippery, and the probabilities are that he stepped too near the edge when his foot slipped, causing him to fall into the river between the boats. Drs. Wilson and Clark immediately gave the alarm and rushed to his assistance. Dr. Wilson reached him as he came up the first time, but Dr. Wilson found it impossible to hold on to it

without being precipitated into the river, was compelled to let go. Dr. Clark then sprung overboard and had nearly reached him when he went down again, the current carrying him underneath the barges lying below the Dunleith. Boats and lights were immediately procured and strict watch observed for some time, hoping that he might be carried down stream by the rapid current and yet saved. We finally gave over the fruitless search and in consultation, concluded to leave a sufficient number to look for the body in the morning. Gen. Brodhead and Dr. Wolcott were selected with three others of the party, while the remainder were to return, hearing the sad intelligence to his family and friends. Drs. Clark and Wilson are deservingly of much credit, having periled their own lives to save that of Gov. Harvey. More particularly would I speak of Dr. Clark, who undoubtedly would have met a watery grave had he come in contact with Gov. Harvey.

Wallace's Division at the Battle of Pittsburgh Landing.

The following is a private letter, written by Capt. Geo. Rogers, of the Ohio 20th, Whittlessey's brigade, Wallace's division, giving a graphic account of the part taken by that portion of our army, in the battle of Monday. Capt. Rogers is a brother of Isaac Rogers, Esq., of this city:

CAMP SHILOH, Tenn., April 11.

DEAR BROTHER—Since writing you last I have had the honor of engaging in the terrible battle which came off at this place on the 6th and 7th inst. It would be useless for me to attempt to give you an intelligible account of the various movements of our own and the enemy's forces in the contest. I can only follow one thread of the many that enter into the composition of events that resulted in such a successful repulse of the enemy on Monday.

Our division took no part in the engagement of Sunday, but you are, through the papers, better informed of the disastrous results of that day's fighting than I am, for it is impossible for me here to procure any reliable information concerning any movements of which I was not personally cognizant.

It is enough to say, in general terms, that we were almost or nearly annihilated as an enemy could desire. You know how the enemy, coming suddenly on our outposts, drove them in, and before the troops in the upper camps could be formed for a favorable reception of our friends from Corinth, got possession of their camps; how they followed up their success throughout the whole day, and notwithstanding that, as a general thing, our troops fought with great gallantry, when night put an end to the struggle, nothing was wanting but a few more hours of daylight to have rendered our destruction complete. Fortunately for us, no Joshua was among the enemy's leaders, for by the time it was again light enough to resume the engagement, the fresh troops that had arrived in the meantime, were able to give a new aspect to the state of affairs.

Among the first reinforcements that hastened to the rescue were those of Major General Wallace's division, which, as I informed you in a previous letter, was encamped in the vicinity of Crump's Landing, about six miles below Pittsburgh. Our brigade, comprising part of Wallace's division, was encamped at Adamsville, a small hamlet situated about eight miles west of Crump's Landing, and about fifteen miles from Pittsburgh. Early on Sunday morning, we heard heavy firing in the direction of the latter place, and about noon of that day, being on duty at the outposts, I was ordered to call in our pickets and grand guards, and hold them in readiness to form a guard for the third brigade. Soon after we took up our line of march for the scene of action, and arrived in the vicinity of Pittsburgh about ten o'clock the same night. The condition of affairs was skillfully kept from our knowledge, we only being informed that much was expected of our division, and that it was necessary we should do some hard fighting the next day. During the night the enemy were kept uneasy by a shot every ten minutes from the gunboats. This, however, did not prevent us from finding his pickets almost under our noses when we awoke the next morning.

By daybreak we were moving on the enemy. Grant's orders to Wallace were, that he should take position on our right and constantly preserve the advance. Wallace's orders to our brigade commander, Colonel Whittlessey of the 20th Ohio, were that he should occupy the right of the division and keep constantly in the advance. Whittlessey's orders to our Lieut. Colonel, M. F. Force, commanding the 20th Ohio, were that he should occupy the extreme right of our brigade and keep constantly in the advance. All of these orders were executed in a manner exciting the highest admiration, Wallace receiving the compliment from Grant of having performed the handsomest thing of the day, and our regiment receiving the honor from our brigade commander of having silenced the last gun of the enemy, and in our last maneuver of completely turning him at the very moment when Beauregard, in person, with flag in hand, at the head of a Creole brigade, was making a final effort to recover his lost fortunes.

The distance traversed by us, from the time we first opened on the enemy in the morning, up to about three o'clock in the afternoon, when we fired our last shot at his flying and panic stricken column, was about five miles; every crack of which, on some part of our front, was stubbornly contested. Our regiment, moving in a line resembling the order of battle in echelon, and maneuvering on the enemy's extreme left, served more as a menace to the enemy than an instrument of destruction, till late in the day, when, coming directly in an open field in which he had a battery placed, supported by the Creole brigade above referred to, and commanded, as we learned from some rebel officers whom we took prisoners at this point, by Beauregard in person, we opened a deadly fire on the enemy. In less than ten minutes the obnoxious brigade of Creoles, in spite of the exhortation and curses

of their Creole leader, was flying through the woods in the direction of Corinth, closely pursued by the third brigade. At this point our regiment lost twenty-five men in killed and wounded. Cousin Will Rogers, corporal of company A, received a wound in the shoulder, which, for the time, rendered him unable to remain on the field, but he is now so far recovered as to be able to remain with his command. Two men in my company were wounded, not mortally. On account of our position our regiment succeeded in taking quite a number of prisoners. We paid especial attention to the Creole brigade, and sent a great many into the service for a term longer than the ninety days for which they enlisted.

How I wish that I could give you a correct description of the many scenes through which we passed on that day, but it would be useless to make the attempt. The ground on which the battle was fought is generally level, interspersed with many fields and much open woods, affording an excellent opportunity, perhaps the best of any engagement during the war, for a fair fight, other things being equal. The field or space, on nearly every part of which the battle raged at some time during Sunday and Monday, is about five miles long, and from two to four miles wide.

I had an idea that the battle of Fort Donelson gave me a pretty good conception of a great battle, but I must confess, that so far as my observation goes, it was a mere skirmish compared with the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburgh. The incessant roar of an hundred thousand rifles and muskets, now near and steadily continued, again retiring and broken, now opening with terrible report in some new and unexpected quarter, and suddenly extending in every direction, and swelling into such an awful volume that it seemed as if the very demons of destruction were holding a saturnalia—produced upon the beholder an impression not likely soon to be forgotten, or confounded with the meager recollections of this great rebellion. You will be better informed through the papers of the casualties of the battle than I, at present, can with my facilities for obtaining information. I only know, from what I have seen on part of the field, that the loss in killed and wounded on our side must amount to several thousand, say four or six thousand; that of the enemy more, our loss in prisoners must be three thousand, that of the enemy comparatively small. Had circumstances permitted, or rather facilities, a pursuit, he must have been well nigh annihilated. As it is, we occupy our old position, and I suppose he does the same. It is said that Halleck is duly expected, and that no forward movements will begin till he shall have arrived.

But the fact of it is, we in the army know nothing of what is going on in the world within us, or in the world without us. For instance, I never knew positively till yesterday, that Buell's force, in any considerable number, took part in the battle. Happening, however, to have business at headquarters, I for the first time, picked up, among the staff officers lounging thereabouts, some information, much of which you will never see in print, and some of which I dare not now write you. We are all anxiously expecting the papers, in order to get the facts. We are anxious to know definitely whether A. Sidney Johnston and Gen. Bragg were killed or not; whether Gen. Mitchell got into Corinth while the enemy was making himself so free with our quarters, and if he did, what became of him, besides a thousand other important things connected with the fight, of which you would be surprised to hear that we were ignorant.

You no doubt wondered how it happened that the last letter I sent you from Camp Whittlessey was so scorched and burnt. It happened in this way. Friday evening last, word was sent out from the Landing that the enemy had suddenly appeared in force at Parley, and that our scouts had learned his object to be to attack us at Adamsville, or Camp Whittlessey, and at Crump's Landing, simultaneously. Every one was on the alert. That night I wrote you a letter, dating it one day ahead, but said nothing of our expected attack. Before lying down I told my servant boy, an enterprising but excitable gentleman of color, that if we were attacked during the night or in the morning, and there appeared any danger of the enemy getting into our camp, he should burn the letter. About four o'clock the next morning the long roll beat, and in a few minutes we were under arms, and so remained until sunrise. No enemy appeared but on returning to my quarters I found your letter scorched and partially burnt and the nigger gone. On returning in the evening he told me that after I had left in the morning, he heard the "secess comin' trogh de woods," and he stuck the letter in the candle, set the letter on fire, throw it down, and "went and gone and hid." I found the letter and sent it to you in the condition I found it.

GEO. ROGERS.

NOT YET RECEIVED.—The report of the recovery of the body of Gov. Harvey in yesterday's morning's Chicago Tribune was erroneous. A dispatch was sent to Madison last evening, from Mr. J. H. Brodhead, stating that the body had not been found, and a reward of \$1,000 had been offered for its recovery. The report of the Tribune is supposed to have originated from the fact that Gov. Harvey had ordered coffins for several Wisconsin officers killed in the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, which were labelled with his name, and one of these coffins meeting the eye of the reporter induced him to think that the body of Gov. H. had been recovered.

LOSS IN THE 18TH REGIMENT.—We learn from a member of the 18th Wisconsin regiment, that their exact loss in the late battle as obtained from headquarters, was 316 killed, wounded and missing. This is less than was at first reported.

A steam fire engine from Philadelphia and two hand engines from New York, have been ordered to Fort Monroe for service; what kind of service will appear by and by.

REPORT FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office in Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

A flag of truce was received to-day. A Petersburg paper of to-day says that the rebel senate has refused to concur in the house resolution for adjournment. The same paper also contains a report of a return of a federal force, under Gen. Burnside, at Elizabeth City. It is said the federal troops, 5,000 strong, attempted to land there, but were repulsed, with a loss of 600 killed, by a confederate force of 1,000, including Georgia regiments. The rebel loss in killed is stated to be fifteen, including Capt. McGinn and Lieut. Wilson, both of a Georgia regiment. A report of the same fight, to the same effect, was current at Norfolk, last night.

There is nothing new from Yorktown, except that matters are progressing satisfactorily. The weather is still bad.

New York, April 22.
Advices per the Marion from Fort Royal 19th, state that a surveying party of 200 of the 8th Michigan, landing at Wilmington Island, before Savannah, were surprised by about 800 rebels who poured in upon them an effective fire, killing and wounding several. The federal returned the fire and went gallantly into the fight. The rebels, after a short stand, retreated in order. An adjutant of the 8th Maine was killed, with twelve or thirteen others, and twenty-five or thirty wounded. The rebel loss is unknown.

Fort Pulaski is so much injured as to be wholly unfit for a work of defense.

San Francisco, April 21.
Four steamers from Oregon and British Columbia have arrived within three days. Northern mining regions were becoming accessible again, and the steamers will doubtless return crowded with passengers.

Chicago, April 22.
Dispatch from operator at Salt Lake, dated to-day, says the Indians have stopped all communication by overland mail. No particulars given. It is feared the telegraph line will now be destroyed.

Special to Journal, Cairo, April 22.—News from the fleet at Ft. Wright is unimportant. The bombardment continues. The rebels have cut the levee on the Arkansas shore, opposite the fort, and the fine farming lands there are now covered with a lake of water for miles around. Residents are greatly exasperated at this outrage.

Most encouraging news continues to be received from Halleck's army.

Montreal, April 21.
There are heavy frosts prevailing through Lower Canada. Many villages are flooded, and there has been great destruction of property. The locks and dams near Ottawa are in danger. The western trains have been interrupted for the last three days. The road is washed out near Cornwall, but it is expected to get right to day.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

The following has been received at the war department:

New Market, Va., April 22.
Hon. E. M. Stanton.—Our advance is near Harrisonburg. We have troops across the mountains, protecting the bridges on the Shenandoah and on the Luray road. To-day we pushed a force forward to Luray. The people were greatly alarmed at first, on account of the reports circulated by rebels as to the treatment they would receive from us, but in the course of a few hours they became quite reconciled to our presence. There is a good road to Warrenton, 25 miles, and a turnpike to Culpeper Court House, the same distance. In several recent sharp skirmishes with the enemy, we have lost three men. Jackson has abandoned the valley of Virginia permanently, and is en route for Gordonsville, by way of the mountains. Every day brings its prisoners and numerous deserters from the rebels.

(Signed) N. P. BANKS.

Major General Commanding.

WASHINGTON, April 22.
The General commanding at the Warwick Creek fight, whose reported condition on that occasion called forth representative Morrill's resolution, empowering the President to cashier drunken officers, is said to be Gen. Wm. Smith. It is stated that he fell from his horse twice, smearing his clothes and face with mud. Mr. Morrill said that the two companies of Green Mountain Boys stood in the marsh fifty minutes without support or permission to retire.

Most of the friends of Mr. Bingham's confiscation bill feel sanguine that the house will pass it under the previous question, tomorrow. It is believed the vote will be a rather close one.

Several vessels of the river flotilla have been up the Rappahannock, some as far as Fredericksburg. About nine miles above Tappahannock schooners had been sunk to obstruct the river, but Commander Wyman, in the Yankee, with his consort, pushed their way through. At one point the boats were fired upon by musketry, but no one on board was injured. Twelve or thirteen vessels, two of them steamers, found in creeks, were seized and brought down stream. The river is now considered open for navigation, and timber for rebuilding bridges burned by rebels will soon reach Falmouth. Nothing is heard of the rebel force, but it is believed to be in force not far back of Fredericksburg.

The finance committee of the senate has done with the machinery sections of the tax bill, having made such amendments as in their judgment were calculated to perfect the system adopted by the house. An effort was made to make the tax on whisky and distilled spirits 25 cents a gallon, but the committee retained it at 15 cents.

C. Dana, of New York, has been appointed by Secretary Stanton one of the commissioners to investigate the war accounts at Cairo.

Prof. Bache and Mr. Westervelt have declined to serve on the board appointed to examine the Stevens battery.

Portland, April 22.
The steamship Bohemian, from Liverpool 10th and Londonderry 11th, arrived at 6:30 this morning. Flour firm, 6d advance. Wheat steady and firm.

Rumor says relations between England, France and Spain, relative to Mexico, are unsatisfactory. News generally unimportant.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Tax-Payers of the City of Janesville.

NOTICE is hereby given that tax lists containing the assessment of taxes in said city of Janesville, for the years 1861, 1862 and 1863, have been committed to the undersigned treasurer of said city for collection, and the said treasurer will receive payment of the taxes in and about his office, over the grocery store of J. L. Peterson, in said city until the third Monday in May, 1862.

S. FOORD, Jr., Treasurer of the city of Janesville.

First in Field and Last in Battle.

FREE EXHIBITION

at the

YOUNG AMERICA

CLOTHING HOUSE,

where the largest stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING

will be exhibited to the community at large

and at such extreme

LOW PRICES

that it will astonish the oldest inhabitant. My stock comprises the handsomest assortment of

Mens' and Boys' Clothing,

of every kind, variety, style and color made up especially for this market.

Pants! Pants!

can be found at this institution in such immense variety that the most difficult can always be suited.

VESTS! VESTS!

I have the handsomest and most fashionable assortment of vests of every style and kind too numerous to mention.

MR. GEORGE FENTON,

who is at the head of my

Merchant Tailoring Department,

is a gentleman of long experience and most excellent taste, and will warrant a

PERFECT FIT AND ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

Hats and Caps!

I have just received a large and splendid assortment and will sell them at prices equal to the lowest in the market. My stock of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

cannot be surpassed by the largest establishment east and which will be sold at prices that will surprise the natives, and all other goods in proportion.

Young America

is bound to

UNDERSELL THEM ALL,

and as long as the

Stars and Stripes Shall Wave

I'll assure the community that the country is safe, and if you want to get any

Good and Substantial Clothing

call at the

Young America Clothing House,

and you will get them

Cheaper than the Cheapest.

ap2214w3m M. HARRIS, Proprietor.

THE WIZARD OIL MAN

will cure those troubled with

HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, EARACHE AND DIPHTHERIA,

Free of Charge,

If they will call at the

Myers House

During his stay in our city. ap122323

Michigan Maple Sugar!

at

TERHUNE'S

New Auction and Commission Store.

ap221434

New Styles

J. W. BRADLEY'S

Celebrated Skirts!

JUST received, The Patent Elastic Lace Skirt, Ex. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

THE OLD SHOP

UNDER

A New Administration.

THE firm of Hemming & Thomas having been dissolved, the undersigned will continue to transact the stand of the old firm, and will endeavor to

KEEP UP

the reputation of the Old Shop as the

Best Boot and Shoe Establishment

in Janesville. He is now receiving a very large and superior

STOCK OF NEW GOODS,

embracing every variety and style of work, from the best quality of

Childrens' and Ladies' Shoes

to the highest article of

Men's Boots,

which will be sold at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,

and which cannot be excelled by any dealer in the state.

The Manufacturing Department

will, as usual, receive special attention, and the present proprietor accepts a full and complete discharge from the partnership established by the late firm for the

Superior Character

of the work turned out. This reputation he means to

Fully Maintain,

and pledges himself to his friends to furnish at all times as much of the durability of wear, quality of stock and material of it will give

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION.

Tendering his thanks for the liberal custom heretofore given the above, the proprietor calls old friends and the public generally to give him a call.

J. T. HUNTER & SONS, ap2214w3m

THE Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Presents advantages in all respects equal, and in some superior, to those of other companies doing business in the northwest.

Its rates, its plan of operations, and its basis, are identical with the best companies in this country and Europe. Its age, and consequently its accumulations, are not equal to theirs in amount, but in proportion to the age of risks, and amount at risk, they will compare favorably with the most successful.

Its assets, which have resulted solely from the accumulations of three years, amount to \$86,881.20, and its annual income, from policies now in force, over \$65,000.

Its assets and business are constantly increasing. Its losses have been promptly paid. Its trustees are well known, honorable business men, and are as capable of managing an institution of this kind, as men in any other portion of the United States. The experience of the company thus far proves that we can have as reliable companies in the west as any where else, if we will, and self-interest certainly indicates that we should have them, and build up home interests in every practicable way. In the above respects, this company claims equality with its co-workers, and in the following superiority: It obtains the greater portion of its business in the healthiest portion of the United States, thus having the advantage of a less percentage of loss; it receives higher rates of interest on its investments, thus making more rapid accumulations—both very important items in Life Insurance; and its expenses have been less in proportion to its business than any other new company doing business in the United States.

S. S. DAGGETT, President.

A. W. KELLOGG, Secretary.

H. G. WILSON, General Agent.

The company has a large number of lives insured in Janesville. Applications for insurance received by the agent, Willard Merrill, at his law office in Lappin's block.

mr7d5f

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REMOVAL

DR. M. B. JOHNSON

has removed to

Jackman & Smith's New Building,

over the Stock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry.

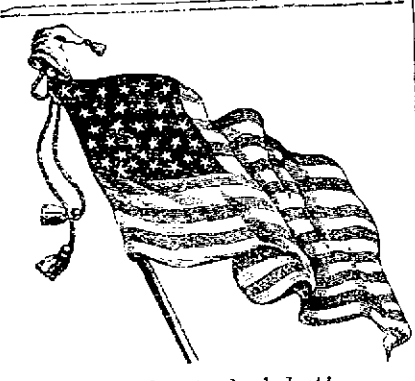
REMOVAL!

DR. R. F. FENDELTON HAS REMOVED HIS

DENTAL ROOMS

to the new block of Jenkins & Dwyer, first floor over the shoe store of Cyrus Kline, where he will attend to all the calls in his profession.

defd1f



Forer float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Gathering for a Great Battle.

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Gov. Harvey.

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He seemed more restless and thoughtful than usual, but appeared to be in the best of spirits, as if conscious of having fully discharged many and onerous duties of his humane mission. We concluded to remain on the Dunleith and await the steamer from the landing. All of our party except the governor and myself, had retired, exhausted by their labors, and were soon asleep. The governor was extremely communicative and spoke hopefully of the complete restoration of the 16th and 18th regiments to their full number and efficiency; also, of the success of our arms in the coming contest at Corinth, which he deemed could not long be delayed.

It was near 10 o'clock when we also concluded to get some rest, when stepping out upon the deck of the Dunleith, we saw the Minnehaha coming down, hailed her as she rounded to, when the captain inquired if Gov. Harvey was aboard the Dunleith. Upon being answered in the affirmative, he came along side and attached the bows of the Minnehaha to the Dunleith. Governor Harvey then went above and woke up his friends and came down very soon after and met Drs. Wilson and Clark, who had come down upon the Minnehaha. They shook hands and the governor passed back toward the stern of the Dunleith, along a narrow way which had no guards. It was lighted by a torch, but the deck being wet and slippery, and the probabilities are that he stepped too near the edge when his foot slipped, causing him to fall into the river between the boats. Drs. Wilson and Clark immediately gave the alarm and rushed to his assistance. Dr. Wilson reached him as he came upon the first time, but Dr. Wilson found it impossible to hold on to it

without being himself precipitated into the river, was compelled to let go, Dr. Clark then sprang overboard and had nearly reached him when he went down again, the current carrying him underneath the barges lying below the Dunleith. Boats and lights were immediately procured and strict watch observed for some time, hoping that he might be carried down stream by the rapid current and get saved. We finally gave over the fruitless search and in consultation, concluded to leave a sufficient number to look for the body in the morning. Gen. Brodhead and Dr. Wolcott were selected with three others of the party, while the remainder were to return, hearing the sad intelligence to his family and friends. Drs. Clark and Wilson are deserving of much credit, having periled their own lives to save that of Gov. Harvey. More particularly would I speak of Dr. Clark, who undoubtedly would have met a watery grave had he come in contact with Gov. Harvey.

Wallace's Division at the Battle of Pittsburgh Landing.

The following is a private letter, written by Capt. Geo. Rogers, of the Ohio 20th, Whittlesey's brigade, Wallace's division, giving a graphic account of the part taken by that portion of our army, in the battle of Monday. Capt. Rogers is a brother of Isaac Rogers, Esq., of this city:

CAMP SHILOH, Tenn., April 11.

DEAR BROTHER:—Since writing you last I have had the honor of engaging in the terrible battle which came off at this place on the 6th and 7th inst. It would be useless for me to attempt to give you an intelligible account of the various movements of our own and the enemy's forces in the contest. I can only follow one thread of the many that enter into the composition of events that resulted in such a successful repulse of the enemy on Monday.

Our division took no part in the engagement of Sunday, but you are, through the papers, better informed of the disastrous results of that day's fighting than I am, for it is impossible for me here to procure any reliable information concerning any movements of which I was not personally cognizant.

It is enough to say, in general terms, that we were almost or nearly annihilated as an enemy could desire. You know how the enemy, coming suddenly on our outposts, drove them in, and before the troops in the upper camps could be formed for a favorable reception of our friends from Corinth, got possession of their camps; how they followed up their success throughout the whole day, and notwithstanding that, as a general thing, our troops fought with great gallantry, when night put an end to the struggle, nothing was wanting but a few more hours of daylight to have rendered our destruction complete. Fortunately for us, no Joshua was among the enemy's leaders, for, by the time it was again light enough to resume the engagement, the fresh troops that had arrived in the meantime, were able to give a new aspect to the state of affairs.

Among the first reinforcements that hastened to the rescue were those of Major General Wallace's division, which, as I informed you in a previous letter, was encamped in the vicinity of Crump's Landing, about six miles below Pittsburgh. Our brigade, comprising part of Wallace's division, was encamped at Adamsville, a small hamlet situated about eight miles west of Crump's Landing, and about fifteen miles from Pittsburgh. Early on Sunday morning, we heard heavy firing in the direction of the latter place, and about noon of that day, being on duty at the outposts, I was ordered to call in our pickets and grand guards, and hold them in readiness to form a guard for the third brigade. Soon after we took up our line of march for the scene of action, and arrived in the vicinity of Pittsburgh about ten o'clock the same night. The condition of affairs was skillfully kept from our knowledge, we only being informed that much was expected of our division, and that it was necessary we should do some hard fighting the next day. During the night the enemy were kept uneasy by a shot every ten minutes from the gunboats. This, however, did not prevent us from fusing his pickets almost under our noses when we awoke the next morning.

By daybreak we were moving on the enemy. Grant's orders to Wallace were, that he should take position on our right and constantly preserve the advance. Wallace's orders to our brigade commander, Colonel Whittlesey of the 20th Ohio, were that he should occupy the right of the division and keep constantly in the advance. Whittlesey's orders to our Lieut. Colonel, M. P. Force, commanding the 20th Ohio, were that he should occupy the extreme right of our brigade and keep constantly in the advance. All of these orders were executed in a manner exciting the highest admiration, Wallace receiving the compliment from Grant of having performed the handsomest thing of the day, and our regiment receiving the honor from our brigade commander of having silenced the last gun of the enemy, and in our last maneuver of completely turning him at the very moment when Beauregard, in person, with flag in hand, at the head of a Creole brigade, was making a final effort to recover his lost fortunes.

The distance traversed by us, from the time we first opened on the enemy in the morning, up to about three o'clock in the afternoon, when we fired our last shot at his flying and panic stricken column, was about five miles; every rod of which, on some part of our front, was stubbornly contested. Our regiment, moving in a line resembling the order of battle in echelon, and maneuvering on the enemy's extreme left, served more as a menace to the enemy than an instrument of destruction, till late in the day, when, coming directly in an open field in which he had a battery placed, supported by the Creole brigade above referred to, and commanded, as we learned from some rebel officers whom we took prisoners at this point, by Beauregard in person, we opened a deadly fire on the enemy. In less than ten minutes the chivalrous brigade of Creoles, in spite of the exhortation and curses

of their Creole leader, was flying through the woods in the direction of Corinth, closely pursued by the third brigade. At this point our regiment lost twenty-five men killed and wounded. Cousin Will Rogers, corporal of company A, received a wound in the shoulder, which, for the time, rendered him unable to remain on the field, but he is now so far recovered as to be able to remain with his command. Two men in my company were wounded, not mortally. On account of our position our regiment succeeded in taking quite a number of prisoners. We paid especial attention to the Creole brigade, and sent a great many into the service for a term longer than the ninety days for which they enlisted.

How I wish that I could give you a correct description of the many scenes through which we passed on that day, but it would be useless to make the attempt. The ground on which the battle was fought is generally level, interspersed with many fields and much open woods, affording an excellent opportunity, perhaps the best of any engagement during the war, for a fair fight, other things being equal. The field or space, on nearly every part of which the battle raged at some time during Sunday and Monday, is about five miles long, and from two to four miles wide.

I had an idea that the battle of Fort Donelson gave me a pretty good conception of a great battle, but I must confess, that so far as my observation goes, it was a mere skirmish compared with the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburgh. The incessant roar of an hundred cannon, the terrible roll of an hundred thousand rifles and muskets, now near and steadily continued, again retiring and broken, now opening with terrible report in some new and unexpected quarter, and suddenly extending in every direction, and swelling into such an awful volume that it seemed as if the very demons of destruction were holding a saturnalia—produced upon the beholder an impression not likely soon to be forgotten, or confounded with the manner recollections of this great rebellion. You will be better informed through the papers of the casualties of the battle than I, at present, can with my facilities for obtaining information.

I only know, from what I have seen on part of the field, that the loss in killed and wounded on our side must amount to several thousand, say four or six thousand; that of the enemy more. Our loss in prisoners must be three thousand, that of the enemy comparatively small. Had circumstances permitted, or rather facilities, a pursuit, he must have been well nigh annihilated. As it is, we occupy our old position, and I suppose he does the same. It is said that Halleck is daily expected, and that no forward movements will begin till he shall have arrived.

But the fact of it is, we in the army know nothing of what is going on in the world within us, or in the world without us. For instance, I never knew positively till yesterday, that Buell's force, in any considerable number, took part in the battle. Happening, however, to have business at headquarters, I for the first time, picked up, among the staff officers lounging thereabouts, some information, much of which you will never see in print, and some of which I dare not now write you. We are all anxiously expecting the papers, in order to get the facts. We are anxious to know definitely whether A. Sidney Johnston and Gen. Bragg were killed or not; whether Gen. Mitchell got into Corinth while the enemy was making himself so free with our quarters, and if he did, what became of him, besides a thousand other important things connected with the fight, of which you would be surprised to hear that we were ignorant.

You no doubt wondered how it happened that the last letter I sent you from Camp Whittlesey was so scorched and burnt. It happened in this way. Friday evening last, word was sent out from the Landing that the enemy had suddenly appeared in force at Purdy, and that our scouts had learned his object to be to attack us at Adamsville, or Camp Whittlesey, and Crump's Landing, simultaneously. Every one was on the alert. That night I wrote you a letter, dating it one day ahead, but said nothing of our expected attack. Before lying down I told my servant boy, an enterprising but excitable gentleman of color, that if we were attacked during the night or in the morning, and there appeared any danger of the enemy getting into our camp, he should burn the letter. About four o'clock the next morning the long roll beat, and in a few minutes we were under arms, and so remained until sunrise. No enemy appeared but on returning to my quarters I found your letter scorched and partially burnt and the nigger gone. On returning in the evening he told me that after I had left in the morning, he heard the "secess" coin train trod the woods," and he struck the letter in the candle, set the letter on fire, threw it down, and "went and gone and bid." I found the letter and sent it to you in the condition I found it.

GEO. ROGERS.

NOT YET RECOVERED.—The report of the recovery of the body of Gov. Harvey in yesterday's morning's Chicago Tribune was erroneous. A dispatch we learn, was sent to Madison last evening, from Mr. E. H. Brodhead, stating that the body had not been found, and a reward of \$1,000 had been offered for its recovery. The report of the Tribune is supposed to have originated from the fact that Gov. Harvey had ordered coffins for several Wisconsin officers killed in the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, which were labelled with his name, and one of these coffins meeting the eye of the reporter induced him to think that the body of Gov. H. had been recovered.

LOSS IN THE 18TH REGIMENT.—We learn from a member of the 18th Wisconsin regiment, that their exact loss in the late battle as obtained from headquarters, was 316 killed, wounded and missing. This is less than was at first reported.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

A flag of truce was received to-day. A Petersburg paper of to-day says that the rebel senate has refused to assent to the house resolution for adjournment. The same paper also contains a report of a repulse of a federal force, under Gen. Burnside, at Elizabeth City. It is said the federal troops, 6,000 strong, attempted to land there, but were repulsed, with a loss of 500 killed, by a confederate force of 1,000, including a Georgia regiment. The rebel loss in killed is stated to be fifteen, including Capt. McCoun and Lieut. Wilson, both of a Georgia regiment. A report of the same fight, to the same effect, was current at Norfolk, last night.

There is nothing new from Yorktown, except that matters are progressing satisfactorily. The weather is still bad.

New York, April 22.
Advices per the Marion from Port Royal 19th, state that a surveying party of 200 of the 8th Michigan, landing at Wilmington Island, before Savannah, were surprised by about 800 rebels who poured in upon them an effective fire, killing and wounding several. The federals returned the fire and went gallantly into the fight. The rebels, after a short stand, retreated in order. An adjutant of the 8th Maine was killed, with twelve or thirteen others, and twenty-five or thirty wounded. The rebel loss is unknown.

Fort Pulaski is so much injured as to be wholly unfit for a work of defense.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.
Four steamers from Oregon and British Columbia have arrived within three days. Northern mining regions were becoming accessible again, and the steamers will doubtless return crowded with passengers.

CINCINNATI, April 22.
Dispatch from operations at Salt Lake, dated to-day, says the Indians have stopped all communication by overland mail. No particulars given. It is feared the telegraph line will now be destroyed.

Special to Journal, Cairo, April 22.—News from the fleet at Ft. Wright is unpromising. The bombardment continues. The rebels have cut the levee on the Arkansas shore, opposite the fort, and the fine farming lands there are now covered with a lake of water for miles around. Residents are greatly exasperated at this outrage.

Most encouraging news continues to be received from Halleck's army.

MONTEVIA, April 31.
There are heavy showers of rain, prevailing through Lower Canada. Many villages are flooded, and there has been great destruction of property. The locks and dams near Ottawa are in danger. The western trains have been interrupted for the last three days. The road is washed out near Cornwall, but it is expected to get right to-day.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

The following has been received at the war department:

NEW MARKET, Va., April 22.
Hon. E. M. Stanton:—Our advance is near Harrisonburg. We have troops across the mountains, protecting the bridges on the Shenandoah and on the Luray road. To-day we pushed a force forward to Luray. The people were greatly alarmed, and on account of the treatment they would receive from us, but in the course of a few hours they became quite reconciled to our presence. There is a good road to Warrenton, 25 miles, and a turnpike to Culpeper Court House, the same distance. In several recent sharp skirmishes with the enemy, we have lost three men. Jackson has abandoned the valley of Virginia permanently, and is en route for Gordonsville, by way of the mountains. Every day brings its prisoners and numerous deserters from the rebels.

(Signed) N. P. BANKS,

Major General Commanding.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

The General commanding at the Warwick Creek fight, whose reported condition on that occasion called forth representative Morrill's resolution, empowering the President to cashier drunken officers, is said to be Gen. Wm. Smith. It is stated that he fell from his horse twice, smearing his clothes and face with mud. Mr. Morrill said that the two companies of Green Mountain Boys stood in the marsh fifty minutes without support or permission to retire.

Most of the friends of Mr. Bingham's confession bill feel sanguine that the house will pass it under the previous question, to-morrow. It is believed the vote will be a rather close one.

Several vessels of the river flotilla have been up the Rappahannock, some as far as Fredericksburg. About nine miles above Tappanhook schooners had been sunk to obstruct the river, but Commander Wyman, in the Yankee, with his consorts, pushed their way through. At one point the boats were fired upon by musketry, but no one was injured. Twelve or thirteen vessels, two of them steamers, found in creeks, were seized and brought down stream. The river is now considered open for navigation, and timber for rebuilding bridges burned by rebels will soon reach Falmouth. Nothing is heard of the rebel force, but it is believed to be in force not far back of Fredericksburg.

The finance committee of the senate has done with the machinery sections of the tax bill, having made such changes as their judgment deemed proper, and calculated to perfect the system proposed by the house. An effort was made to make the tax on whisky and distilled spirits at 25 cents a gallon, but the committee retained it at 15 cents.

C. A. Dana, of New York, has been appointed by Secretary Stanton one of the commissioners to investigate the war accounts at Cairo.

Prof. Bach and Mr. Westervelt have declined to serve on the board appointed to examine the Stevens battery.

PORTLAND, April 23.
The steamship Bohemia, from Liverpool, took the morning 11th, arrived at noon this morning. Flour firm, 64 advance. Wheat steady and firm.

Rumor says relations between England, France and Spain, relative to Mexico, are unsatisfactory. News generally unimportant.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, April 23.

It is reported that France wished to march against the City of Mexico. John C. Heenan has gone to Paris; he doesn't intend to fight Macé or anybody else.

The steamer North Star, from Aspinwall 15th, brings \$630,000. No news.

BALTIMORE, April 23.
A steamer from Old Point has not yet arrived, and is scarcely due before noon, having been detained here until yesterday by the storm.

WASHINGTON, April 23.
The King Philip has arrived at the navy yard, this morning and reports that the Virginia, having cautiously passed through the fire sunk obstructions below Fredericks-

burg. Our flotilla has captured seven rebel schooners, one of them with a valuable cargo of dry goods, medicine and saltpetre, and also two small steamers. It is further stated that rebel pickets are occasionally seen on the south side of the river. Our troops still command the possession of Fredericksburg, the residents of which are free in their usual business pursuits.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

SENATE.—Mr. Trumbull presented a petition from W. C. Jewett, for defensive standstill policy at Yorktown, to secure a reserve force of 250,000 men.

Mr. Trumbull, from the judiciary committee, reported a resolution in relation to the pay of the first senators and representatives from the state of Minnesota, which was passed.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution that the military committee inquire, if any general, in the army before Yorktown, had exhibited himself drunk in face of the enemy, and if any measures had been taken for the trial and punishment of such officer.

Mr. Sumner suggested that the subject be referred to the committee on the conduct of the war.

Mr. Hale referred to the statement of Mr. Morrill in the house, yesterday, and stated that he thought it high time some notice should be taken of these things. If officers thus leave brave men to be slaughtered like beasts, no punishment is too great for them.

Mr. Foster said the senate had not taken high ground, though the senate should never have confirmed men known to be intemperate. It becomes us to weed our own garden first, and correct our own laxity, and he was pained to say, criminality in this respect.

Mr. Ransom said that the general referred to had not been confirmed.

Mr. Hale said that the senate had not taken high ground enough, but if officers were so drunk that they could not sit on their horses he thought some notice ought to be taken of it. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Davis introduced a bill prescribing an additional oath for grand and petit jurors in the United States courts.

The bill recognizing the independence of Haiti and Liberia, and the appointment of a diplomatic representation, was taken up.

Mr. Sumner said: Thus far our government, usually friendly to new governments, had turned aside from these nations. He thought it was time to put an end to this anomaly in history.

HOUSE.—The house resumed the consideration of the confiscation bill, which was pending when the adjournment took place, yesterday, and upon which the main question had been ordered. The bill was tabled by a vote of 54 against 48.

The next bill taken up, was to facilitate the suppression of the rebellion and to prevent the recurrence of the same. It authorizes the president to direct our generals to declare the slaves of rebels free, and pledges the faith of the United States to make full and fair compensation to loyal men, from any losses they may sustain by virtue of this bill.

Mr. Olin understood that the committee on judiciary had agreed substantially that none of the confiscation bills before them ought to pass.

Mr. Thomas, of Mass., remarked that the committee recommended that none of the confiscation bills pass.

Mr. Olin said that the disposition of the house and the country was that there should be some legislation on the subject. As the judiciary committee could not agree on the matter, he proposed a select committee of seven be appointed to take the subject in to consideration. Such a committee being unannounced, the house might anticipate a proper measure of legislation.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, April 23.
Flour receipts 6,800 bbls., market 54 1/2c better, sales 8,000 bbls., at 46 1/4c, 53 1/2c western, 4 3/4c, 15 common to medium extra western, Canadian flour a shade firmer. Wheat receipts—bushels, market firm; sales 10,000 bushels at 1.05 for inferior Chicago, and 1.20 Canada club.

PITTSBURGH, April 23.

On Sunday afternoon I rode over the battle field, which extends over an area of 20 miles. The earth is covered up with shot and shell; the trees are marked with musket balls; in some instances I found as many as fifty embedded in a single tree a foot in diameter; cartridge boxes, haversacks, clothing, and guns, are strewn all over the field, and everything bears abundant testimony to the terrible strife raging on those dreadful days of April. In the hollows and streams, and entangled in the dense underbrush, are many of the rebel dead, rotting in the hot sun.

Gen. Grant reports to Gov. Yates that his detailed force buried over 4,000 bodies of the slain. There is no doubt that the rebels lost many more in killed than we did, for our men fired to kill and theirs to wound, and both carried out their orders to the letter. If any one has doubts whether the battle of Monday was a defeat to the enemy, one glance at the field from which they were driven, and the horrors it presented, will settle the question. They ran, and "can well for a season," until far within their lines; but to do them justice, it was not until after they had fought well, and were already collected 10,000 stands of arms, a few of them of the old flint lock pattern, but mostly of good quality and effective. It is a mistaken idea that the rebels are destitute of arms. They have an abundance of the most approved and modern patterns, and are by no means ignorant of their use.

GEN. HUNTER AND THE SLAVES.—Major General Hunter seems likely to make his southern department thoroughly loyal, notwithstanding his inclusion of South Carolina. Whatever he advances the national flag, the rebels either succumb or fly before him, and the following general order, issued at Fort Pulaski the day after the surrender of that important fortress, shows how the number of loyal freemen in the state is likely to be increased:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
FORT PULASKI, GEORGIA, April 15, 1862.

All persons of color lately held to involuntary servitude by the enemies of the United States, in Fort Pulaski and on Cockspur Island, Ga., are hereby confiscated and declared free, in conformity with law, and shall hereafter receive the fruits of their own labor. Such said persons of color as are able-bodied, and may be required, shall be employed in the quartermaster's department, at the rates heretofore established by Brig. General T. W. Sherman.

By command of

Major General DAVID HUNTER,

Chief of Staff, Assistant Adjutant General.

N. C. is at all. Gen. Hunter has addressed to Mr. Pierce, the treasury agent in charge of the abandoned S. I. land plantations, a letter which we publish elsewhere, asking, among other things, for "the names of the former owners, and the names of the persons formerly held to involuntary servitude," now in charge of the government agents. On receiving this information, we understand it to be the intention of Gen. Hunter to afford aid, really to the government, and then in case of their treason, he will at once restore these slaves to freedom.—New York Times.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Tax-Payers of the CITY OF JANESVILLE.

NOTICE is hereby given that tax lists containing the assessment of taxes in said city of Janesville, for the years 1864, 1865, and 1867, have been submitted to the undersigned treasurer of said city for collection, and the said treasurer will receive payment of the taxes in full, at his office, over the grocery store of R. J. Peterson, on City street, on the third Monday in May, 1862.

S. FOORD, Jr., Treasurer of the city of Janesville.

First in Field and Last in Battle.

at the

FREE EXHIBITION

at the

YOUNG AMERICA

CLOTHING HOUSE,

where the largest stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING

will be exhibited to the community at large

FREE OF CHARGE,

and at such extra

LOW PRICES

that it will astonish the oldest inhabitant. My stock comprises the handsomest assortment of

Mens' and Boys' Clothing,

of every kind, variety, style and color, made up expressly for this market.

Pants! Pants!

can be found at this institution in such immense variety that the most difficult can always be suited.

VESTS! VESTS!

I have the handsomest and most fashionable assortment to be found anywhere, of every style and kind too numerous to mention.

MR. GEORGE FENLON,

who is at the head of my

Merchant Tailoring Department,

is a gentleman of long experience and most excellent taste, and will warrant a

PERFECT FIT AND ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

Hats and Caps!

I have just received a large and splendid assortment and will sell them at prices equal to the lowest in the market. My stock of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

cannot be surpassed by the largest establishment east and which will be sold at prices that will surprise the natives, and all other, in proportion.

Notwithstanding all the humbug puffing and blowing of the one horse shod in the clothing business, the

Young America

is bound to

UNDERSELL THEM ALL,

and as long as the

Stars and Stripes Shall Wave

I'll assure the community that the country is safe, and if you want to get any

Good and Substantial Clothing

call at the

Young America Clothing House,

and you will get them

Cheaper than the Cheapest.

ap23iaw3m M. HARSH, Proprietor.

THE WIZARD OIL MAN

will cure those troubled with

HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, DIPHTHERIA,

Free of Charge,

If they will call at the

Myers House

During his stay in our city.

Michigan Maple Sugar!

at

TERHUNE'S

New Auction and Commission Store.

ap23ia3d

New Styles

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails

At the Jacksonville Post Office, from and after Nov. 4th, 1861.

Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through,	10:30 P.M.	6:30 A.M.
St. Louis, through,	10:30 P.M.	6:30 A.M.
St. Paul, through,	10:30 P.M.	6:30 A.M.
St. Paul, through,	10:30 P.M.	6:30 A.M.
St. Paul, through,	10:30 P.M.	6:30 A.M.
St. Paul, through,	10:30 P.M.	6:30 A.M.
St. Paul, through,	10:30 P.M.	6:30 A.M.
St. Paul, through,	10:30 P.M.	6:30 A.M.
St. Paul, through,	10:30 P.M.	6:30 A.M.
St. Paul, through,	10:30 P.M.	6:30 A.M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

TENNESSEE RIVER, ON STRAITS, GEORGIA, April 15, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—I mailed my last letter from Paducah. This was a strong secession place, and contained from six to eight thousand inhabitants. It is beautifully located, and has an air of thrift and enterprise unusual for southern villages. The public buildings are large and well built, mostly of brick. The private residences are extremely good, and their appearance would indicate that Yankee enterprise had been at work here.

There are eleven hospitals located here, including all the churches and the court room. The number of sick and wounded at this time in them is not less than twelve hundred. Those who were most seriously wounded at the late battle were left here. I visited, this morning, a hospital boat from above with orders to report at Mount City, containing three hundred wounded, fifteen or twenty of whom were in a dying state. There are three regiments located here, and the town is under martial law, which is strictly enforced.

We left yesterday at 11 o'clock A. M. The Tennessee river is one of the finest in the Union, and the scenery varied and magnificent. After you get a few miles up from the Ohio, the bluffs begin to loom up in lofty grandeur, presenting at once a picture sublimely grand. Every few miles you see a large plantation where negro slavery flourishes. The little folks of both the white and colored population are out in full force, waving the white flag, indicative of the Union feeling. About 8 o'clock we reached Fort Henry, a very insignificant fortification, and a place of no strength.

It has been greatly magnified by newspaper correspondents, and like many other of battle fields, "distance lends enchantment to the view." The telegraph operator here says he distinctly heard firing yesterday in the direction of Fort Randolph, which is about sixty miles distant. Probably Com. Foote is at the rebels again. After passing the fort the passengers were all assembled in the main saloon, when the President's proclamation was read, a prayer offered up by the Rev. Mr. Burnell, after which Gov. Harvey gave us a spirited address. It was appropriate to the occasion, and listened to with profound attention. Some Union gentlemen from Tennessee and Kentucky personally complimented him, after his close, for his honest, earnest and determined expressions. We met two more hospital boats last night, but only spoke them from a distance.

You can form some idea of the wounded from my letters, but when you consider that large numbers have been sent to Evansville, Cincinnati and Louisville, which I have not seen, and those still left on the field, you may conclude that not less than six thousand will be nearly the approximate number.

We are only about thirty miles from Savannah, and shall land in the course of three or four hours.

We have anticipated that we might be present to see the next fight, but both armies are too severely cut up to commence active operations for many days if not weeks; still we do not know what may happen.

I am satisfied that our victory was very, very far from being decisive, and indulge the idea that a few more such victories would ruin an army. But Gen. Halleck has assumed command and you may rest assured that we shall not be surprised again.

We are in the enemy's country now, and the pilots keep a close lookout for batteries or scouting parties on the shore, and are evidently fearful that their boat may be fired into. Still, there probably is but little danger. Only a few days have elapsed, however, since the gunboats ceased to convey the government fleet of steamers up to their destination.

At a short bend in the river we came upon an encampment of troops—there is a rush to the decks, a few shudder and turn pale; but the next moment some one points to the "Star Spangled Banner" floating from the general's quarters in noble defiance of rebeldom. Three cheers go up from the crowded decks, which is answered from the shore by the brave and daring soldiers. The pilots inquired to what division of the federal army they belonged? "Gen. Buell's," was the response. They numbered nearly five thousand men, and were from Ohio and Kentucky.

We landed in Savannah a few minutes since. Two more hospital boats are full and leave to-night. Everything looks like war about here, and you might well conclude "that playing war, was played out."

LIST OF JURORS.—The following is the list of jurors drawn for the ensuing June term of the circuit court for this county: GRAND JURORS.—William Russell, Thomas Lappin, L. L. Hopkins, Taylor Swan, Leonard Brace, Archibald Taylor, David Kentfield, Albert Warner, William A. Lawrence, R. E. Taylor, Z. P. Burdick, G. W. Lusk, Daniel Bennett, of Jacksonville, Thomas McElhiney, Jervis Bonnis, W. T. Mall, W. H. Saggart.

PETIT JURORS.—James H. Boyd, Asa G. Ransom, Sumner Parker, D. A. Fitch, Alfred Walker, Clark Nye, J. A. Carpenter, J. W. Bowen, S. J. Cuckow, E. A. Howell, S. C. Spaulding, C. H. Greenman, J. D. Allard, Samuel Jones, William W. H. Howard, Jesse Severich, Burr Sprague, G. H. Palmer, William Brown, John Thompson, Philip Salisbury, Richard Dole, S. Ford, Jr.

Pittsburg Landing Correspondence.

Pittsburg, Tenn., April 18, 1862.

Upon returning from the battle field last evening I visited the hospital steamers, and the sights I witnessed there are heart-rending. Surgeons amputating arms and limbs with all the nonchalance with which a vendor of meat would reduce an ox into quarters, or with equal imperturbability pronouncing the extent of death. Upon the double lines of the cabin, were the wounded and sick of both armies, the former injured in every conceivable manner from the most deadly wounds to comparatively light injuries—men from almost every one of the northwestern and southern states—from Minnesota to Louisiana, and even from Texas. Among the wounded were to be found many boys, in some instances under sixteen years of age. One of these poor lads—a delicately organized child—as I stood by his dying bedside, moaned and sobbed and cried piteously for his mother, who, far away in Alabama, little dreamed that her son's soul was about passing away. By his side, and in striking contrast to his fragile figure, lay a stalwart soldier with a chest like a gladiator. He was shot through the arm, and the minute bullet in his terrible progress had passed through his lungs—no one could tell anything about him—his name, or regiment, or home. The unfortunate soldier was delirious to the last, and all efforts to obtain information from him were fruitless. Death came to the two sufferers, so unlike in appearance, at almost the same moment. They were placed in rude coffins, and now repose side by side on the bloody field, where they both fell, fighting for their country's flag.

Passing in, I saw a poor fellow who had lost both arms. He was waving on his troops with his side to the enemy when a 24-pounder severed them from his body. He had passed unscathed through the battles of Belmont and Springfield, and had also escaped the carnage of Sunday, receiving his terrible wound on Monday morning, while in front of the enemy's right line. He begged me to write him a letter, and I did so in detailing the different ways in which the poor sufferers are wounded, and in describing the heroic manner in which they submit without a murmur or groan to the most excruciating pain and suffering, but the above will suffice. From a French physician I learned that this is a trait peculiar to Americans, a characteristic which they possess to a greater degree than any other nation. The same authority warrants me in saying that the Germans and Irish possess this trait of bearing pain without a murmur, in a less degree than any other nation.

The unknown dead, and all the privates who die on the hospital boats at Pittsburg and elsewhere, are immediately buried. A carpenter is employed a good portion of his time on each steamer in constructing rude pine coffins for their interment. As is known probably to a great portion of the readers of the Journal, a record of the name and regiment of all who die in the hospitals is kept by the war department. This record includes the rebels as well as our own soldiers.

Passing along by the river bank to my quarters about 10 p. m., I suddenly came upon a brilliant and busy scene. The steamboat Imperial, one of the largest and finest of the Mississippi boats, heavily laden with army stores and troops—among the latter, Bolton's Artillery, of Chicago, and the 17th Wisconsin, Col. Doran—were being landed by the glare of numerous blazing torches. The neighing of the horses, the bellowing of the cattle, the loud words of command given by the officers, and the peremptory orders of the captain and mates of the boat, mingled with the roars of laughter from groups of camp followers and soldiers lying on the bales of hay, as a horse or mule would occasionally fall from the gangway into the river, or after reaching the shore, would break away from the driver and dart off into the woods after giving us a parting salute with his bay, and receiving a volley of imprecations from the teamsters, who in turn had to take a broadside from Col. Doran, formed a *tout ensemble* one of the most unique scenes ever witnessed.

On Sunday one of the Generals from whom I heard the incident, noticed a middle-aged man without coat or hat, who, behind the shelter of a tree, was loading and firing apparently with as much coolness as if he were shooting squirrels in lieu of "Secesh." He had evidently succeeded from his company and regiment, if he ever belonged to one, and was lighting on his own account. My informant saw him raise his rifle, take deliberate aim and fire, and then watch eagerly the result. If successful in bringing down one of the enemy, he with a piece of chalk marked one on his vest pocket. The General saw him discharge his unerring rifle with the same result, and each time the modern Lancaster rifle endorsed one on his account. A moment after a shell struck the tree, crashing through the trunk and instantly killed the collected and unerring rifleman. The following Tuesday when the dead were being buried his body was found, one hand still grasping his fatal rifle, and his cartridge box, on which five chalk marks were visible, by his side. He lies interred at the foot of the tree in a nameless grave, and his rifle, which was the messenger of death to five enemies of our country on that memorable Sunday, now hangs in the tent of one of our distinguished Generals, as a memento of the battle of Shiloh.—Chicago Journal

INTERESTING TO EVERYBODY.—The return of M. G. Smith from New York has been followed by the arrival of an innumerable number of boxes directed to Smith & Bostwick. Of course they contain a choice lot of goods which the people want, and which they can obtain by complying with the conditions imposed upon their disposal. These conditions are told in an advertisement we publish to-day on our third page.

BASE BALL.—Members of Badger Base Ball Club are requested to meet to-morrow afternoon, at half-past five, on the grounds last used by the Club.

By order of the President.

[Advertisement] The public are beginning to appreciate the attractions offered at Terhune's new auction and commission store in Myers block, if we can judge by the large invoices of furniture being constantly received and disposed of, at this establishment. It is not to be wondered at, for as good articles as are to be found anywhere, are sold there, at from 20 to 50 per cent. less than at any other concern in the state. Among the latest attractions, is a large lot of Michigan maple sugar of superior quality.

LOST.—On Tuesday afternoon, a medium sized, oval, gold breast-pin was lost somewhere between Mr. Tallman's residence and that of Mr. Strong, on Main street. The party who lost it crossed the lower bridge. The pin had a glass center, with pearl settings about it. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office. ap23d4w

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The new board of education organized yesterday by the election of Wm. B. Strong as president and Dr. E. F. Spaulding secretary.

AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY.—There is no likelihood of a scant supply of clothing in this city the coming season. Moses Harsh, at the well known "Young America Clothing House" is getting one of his old fashioned stocks, which is all that is necessary to say on that head. Read his advertisement.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.—Taking Richmond as the center, the following table shows at a glance the distance of different points in Virginia from there:	
From Norfolk to Richmond,	106
From Suffolk to Richmond,	106
From Cape Henry to Richmond,	130
From Hampton to Richmond,	90
From Fortress Monroe to Richmond,	90
From Yorktown to Richmond,	70
From Williamsburg to Richmond,	60
From Fredericksburg to Richmond,	60
From Washington to Richmond,	130
From Winchester to Richmond,	160
From Gordonsville to Richmond,	70
From Staunton to Richmond,	120

MARRIED.—April 20th, at the residence of Dr. E. F. Spaulding, in this city, by Rev. J. C. Patterson, M. E., Mr. HENRY WENZEL and Miss MARY SOPHIA WACHMAN.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, April 23, 1862.

There was more doing in the grain market to-day than for a number of days past, receipts being about 700 bushels. Wheat, under more favorable advice from the lake shore markets, may be quoted 12c higher with sales of milling lots at 70c and 71c, and shipping at 60c. Oats are also in better demand and 2c higher. We note sale of one load extra, for seed at 40c, and 500 bushels good, at 30c, at 40c per 50 lbs. Corn is wanted at our full quotations. We make up prices as follows:—WHEAT—good to choice milling spring (5472) shipping grades 60c. HARKLEY—good to extra 54c, per 60 lbs., common to fair 50c. We make up prices as follows:—CORN—pure white dent 22c, per 60 lbs., shelled, yellow and mixed lots 18c, and 16c per 72 lbs., ear. OATS—in good local demand at 18c, per bushel, RYE—in good request at 28c, per 60 lbs. DRESSED HOGS—hull at 22c, 24c, 26c, 28c, 30c, 32c, 34c, 36c, 38c, 40c, 42c, 44c, 46c, 48c, 50c, 52c, 54c, 56c, 58c, 60c, 62c, 64c, 66c, 68c, 70c, 72c, 74c, 76c, 78c, 80c, 82c, 84c, 86c, 88c, 90c, 92c, 94c, 96c, 98c, 100c. TIMOTHY HAY—dull at 12c, 14c, 16c, 18c, 20c, 22c, 24c, 26c, 28c, 30c, 32c, 34c, 36c, 38c, 40c, 42c, 44c, 46c, 48c, 50c, 52c, 54c, 56c, 58c, 60c, 62c, 64c, 66c, 68c, 70c, 72c, 74c, 76c, 78c, 80c, 82c, 84c, 86c, 88c, 90c, 92c, 94c, 96c, 98c, 100c. POTATOES—dull at 12c, 14c, 16c, 18c, 20c, 22c, 24c, 26c, 28c, 30c, 32c, 34c, 36c, 38c, 40c, 42c, 44c, 46c, 48c, 50c, 52c, 54c, 56c, 58c, 60c, 62c, 64c, 66c, 68c, 70c, 72c, 74c, 76c, 78c, 80c, 82c, 84c, 86c, 88c, 90c, 92c, 94c, 96c, 98c, 100c. BUTTER—dull at 12c, 14c, 16c, 18c, 20c, 22c, 24c, 26c, 28c, 30c, 32c, 34c, 36c, 38c, 40c, 42c, 44c, 46c, 48c, 50c, 52c, 54c, 56c, 58c, 60c, 62c, 64c, 66c, 68c, 70c, 72c, 74c, 76c, 78c, 80c, 82c, 84c, 86c, 88c, 90c, 92c, 94c, 96c, 98c, 100c. EGGS—plenty at 6c, per dozen. HIDES—Oregon, at 45c, Dry, 42c. POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 65c, chickens, 45c. FLOUR—spring at retail 2c, per 100 lbs.

Chicago Market. Tuesday, April 22. The market for New York City being considered more favorable, the leading markets here were firmer. Flour was in better request, and advanced fully six per barrel, with sales at \$3.75, 4c, for medium to good spring extra, and \$4.00, 5c, for white winter wheat brand No. 1 spring wheat in good demand, and at an advance of 1c per bushel, sales being made at 78c, 79c. No. 2 spring wheat at 74c, 75c. Corn was firm, and the market improved a shade on choice quality of live. Old mixed, in line was quiet at 25c. Oats firm and in good demand. Rye was also firm and in demand. Higher prices were offered by buyers and sellers being equal in their view. Flouration dull and nominal. Live freight were quiet. Engagement were made at 75c, for wheat to Buffalo; 11c, for rye to Oswego; 11c, for wheat to Kingston, and 11c, for wheat to Oswego via Erie. The schooner De Verno and Isaac arrived here last night and this morning from below—the first sail vessel up through the Straits this season.—Journal.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE

N. SWAGER,

WOULD call the attention of the people of Janesville, to his new and commodious building, at the corner of Main and Second streets, where he has a large stock of furniture, including Parlor, Chamber and Common Furniture, which he will sell at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

In addition to the articles manufactured by himself, he keeps a large stock of imported furniture, and embraces everything needed for household use, and which, as well as his own manufacture, is of the latest style and superior quality. Collars, of all sizes and trimmed in every variety of style constantly on hand. Metallic Bureaus and Caskets. I have just received a large assortment of these articles, of an improved style and perfectly air tight. As none have been kept in this city for the last three or four years, and no one has been experienced in selling for them. I invite an examination of all my stock, knowing that I can give satisfaction both in quality and price. Shop on Milwaukee street, second door above Central Bank, sign of the coffin. N. SWAGER, proprietor, August 10th, 1861.

A Slight Cold,

or Cough, Hoarseness or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or Slight Cold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs. Brown's Bronchial Troches were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article for the public for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hooping Cough in Infants, and numerous affections of the Throat, giving immediate relief. Public Speakers & Singers will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box. Sold in Janesville by TALLMAN & COLLINS, G. R. CURTIS, and all dealers in medicine. 162d4w

O. Ho! for Wilson's Music Store.

BELOW is a list of New Music just received at Wilson's Music Store, Lippin's Block, 3d story: Take Your Gun and Gallyap Ho! My Dreams. John. Instructed to the Grand Up for Uncle Sam Maine Volunteers. My Boys. Our Captain's Last Words. Nellie Lost and Found. The Skating Quadrille. The Vacant Chair. Musical Instruments! Superior Pianos, Melodions and all other kinds of Musical Instruments on hand, or furnished promptly to order. Janesville, January 23th, 1862. 162d4w

HOOP SKIRTS.

THIS day received, a large invoice of Bradley's Celebrated Ladies' Skirts, and Children's

Immovable, Wide Tape, Ocean Foam and other popular styles of

HOOP SKIRTS. Call and see them. (ap18d) O. K. BENNETT.

INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC!

Miss Margaret B. West, TEACHER of Piano Forte and Singing on the newest and most approved principles. Particular attention paid to vocal style. Lessons given (if desired) at the pupils' residence. Residence (in the Rev. Mr. Beers) corner of High and Wall streets, opposite the residence of M. S. Prichard, 24c. April 18th, 1862. ap18d

IMMENSE ARRIVAL

OF

CARPETS,

MATTINGS

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS

AT THE

New York Cash Store,

FOR THE

SPRING TRADE!

Over 200 Pieces

JUST RECEIVED.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE

Largest Stock

of the above goods ever before

OFFERED FOR SALE

in this city. The

having become a

REGULAR INSTITUTION

In our trade, we have concluded to

DO THE CARPET BUSINESS

of Janesville this spring. Persons keeping a

FEW ROLLS

of carpet will stand a

POOR CHANCE

with our stock, at the

Prices we are Selling Them For.

Among our stock may be found

60 Pieces Heavy Carpets, fair quality, at.....15c

25 Pieces good Ingrains at.....31c

25 Pieces Beautiful Styles, warranted all wool, at.....50c

25 do do do do do do at 62c

Also a large stock of

Lowell Superfine & Extra Ingrain;

also, a beautiful line of

Three Plys,

which we sell

TEN PER CENT LESS

than they can be bought for in this city. We are selling

A BEAUTIFUL THREE PLY CARPET AT 5c.

Brussels Carpets!

In these goods we

DEFY ALL COMPETITION

In quality, style, cheapness or anything else. We shall be happy to

Duplicate any Chicago or Milwaukee Bills

and then

Make Five Per Cent

direct from that. Among our stock may be found

10 Pieces Real Brussels at 75c.

10 Pieces I. Cropley & Sons, best English goods, at \$1, usually sold at 10s.

Also a few pieces of

FIVE FRAME FRENCH BRUSSELS,

of splendid designs and magnificent quality,

Something Entirely New

and never before offered in this city. Also a large assortment of

Plain and Checked Canton Matting!

also

Cocoa Matting

of all widths,

OIL CLOTHS!

A splendid assortment of Oil Cloth just received.

Persons wanting anything in the

CARPET LINE

will give our stock a

LOOK BEFORE PURCHASING,

we will

SATISFY THEM

that there is but

ONE PLACE

in Janesville to

BUY CARPETS.

SMITH & BOSTWICK,

Janesville, April 23, 1862. ap23d4w

First Great Arrival

OF

SPRING GOODS!

BY

RIORDAN & LEECH.

NOTWITHSTANDING that other merchants are

claiming the first arrivals of the season, it is a well known fact that our

NEW STOCK

has been exhibited to the people

Several Days in Advance

of any other store in town, and our Buyer having had

THE FIRST SELECTION

of the New York markets, we are enabled to offer the

Choicest Variety of Goods

to be found in any city in the west.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

Beautiful Plain and striped Mozambique, Broche Mohairs, Striped Bonolis, Hunsley, Broche Poplins, Chant Pique, Printed Reps, Black and White Checks, Silk Warp dikes, dikes, New Styles of Challis Delaines, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES!

English Thread Laces, Black Brussels Laces, Moulton Edging and Insertings, Ladies Linen (Pique, Extra Fine Grass Lawn 14c, 16c, 18c, 20c, 22c, 24c, 26c, 28c, 30c, 32c, 34c, 36c, 38c, 40c, 42c, 44c, 46c, 48c, 50c, 52c, 54c, 56c, 58c, 60c, 62c, 64c, 66c, 68c, 70c, 72c, 74c, 76c, 78c, 80c, 82c, 84c, 86c, 88c, 90c, 92c, 94c, 96c, 98c, 100c.

SWISS

Muslins, Jaconets, Cambrics, Brilliants, &c.

New Styles of

LEGAL.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

IN COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ROCK.

Hodges, plaintiff, against William B. Rock,
Huck and Co., and Peter Van Patten, Defendants.
Peter Van Patten, Solomon Hall, William A.
Jr., Henry D. Bawett, D. Hobart Mills, Oliver
Pitt, Albert Persels, Samuel E. Hodges, Henry
Barnett and Chas. Bawett, Defendants.

Whereas the above named defendants do hereby answer and required to answer complaint in this action, of which a copy is served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer and said complaint on the subscribers, at the city and county of Racine, within ninety days of the service hereof, exclusive of the day of filing, and you fail to answer the said complaint within the time allowed by law, I will file the court for the relief demanded in the complaint and complaint is on file in the office of the clerk of the city of Janesville, in said county of

the Hon. David Negley, Judge of the first

[illegible]

maintaining the same, being in the city of
county of Rock and state of Wisconsin.
DARIUS C. JACKSON, U. S. Marshal,
at his Office, Milwaukee, Feb. 14th, 1892.

END-47

SHERRILL'S Foreclosure Sale.
STATE OF WISCONSIN
CITIZEN SUIT FOR THE COUNTY OF ROCK.
E. Holcomb, Plaintiff, against: Elizabeth J. Bundy,
Ann Bundy, Alfred L. Eggen, Elizabeth J. Floe,
D. J. D. Jones, David Martin, Silas O. Leitch, George O'Peck,
J. E. Parnell, Lavin Sexton, Lester Sexton, Joseph
W. Smith, John Smith, T. J. Smith, John Smith,
John Smith, Charles Atwood, Jr., George D. Dutton, Daniel
Linton, Gustavus Fries, Blakeade Barnes, Ed-

[illegible]

of Wisconsin to the above named defendants;
are hereby summoned and required to answer
the complaint in this action, of which a copy is
hereby served upon you, and to file with the court
the writ complaint on the subject, at or before the
city and county of Racine, within ninety days
of the date of service of this writ, and in default
of view, and if you fail to answer the writ complaint
the time aforesaid, said plaintiff will apply
to the court for an order that the writ complaint
be taken in the office of the clerk of said
the city of Janesville, in said county of Rock,
the first Monday next after the expiration of the
first judicial circuit for the state of Wisconsin, at
the city of Janesville, on the 30th day of Decem-
ber, 1859.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, at
Rock, Wis., this 23rd day of April, 1859.
ALLEN, Clerk. P. H. Attorney.

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
Ely and Joseph Rosenkrantz, defendants,
vs.
Ely and Joseph Rosenkrantz, defendants,
and by virtue of a judgment of fore-
closure entered in the Circuit Court in this action
on the 7th day of July, A D 1859, in favor of the
above plaintiff and against the above named defend-
ants, at public sale at the city of Racine, the first
day of January, in said county of Rock and state
of Wisconsin, in said county of Rock and state
of Wisconsin.

JAN 23rd DAY OF APRIL 1859.

four of ten clock in the town corner of that day, the
 mortgaged property, to wit: all that certain
 parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in
 the town of Jewellville, in the county of Clark and state
 of Iowa, and known and distinguished as follows:
 (1) number four (4) in block thirty-eight; (2) num-
 ber five (5) in block thirty-eight; (3) number
 six (6) in block thirty-eight; (4) number seven (7)
 in block thirty-eight; (5) number eight (8) in
 block thirty-eight; (6) number nine (9) in block
 thirty-eight; (7) number ten (10) in block thirty-
 eight; (8) number eleven (11) in block thirty-eight;
 (9) number twelve (12) in block thirty-eight; (10)
 number thirteen (13) in block thirty-eight; (11)
 number fourteen (14) in block thirty-eight; (12)
 number fifteen (15) in block thirty-eight; (13)
 number sixteen (16) in block thirty-eight; (14)
 number seventeen (17) in block thirty-eight; (15)
 number eighteen (18) in block thirty-eight; (16)
 number nineteen (19) in block thirty-eight; (17)
 number twenty (20) in block thirty-eight; (18)
 number twenty-one (21) in block thirty-eight; (19)
 number twenty-two (22) in block thirty-eight; (20)
 number twenty-three (23) in block thirty-eight; (21)
 number twenty-four (24) in block thirty-eight; (22)
 number twenty-five (25) in block thirty-eight; (23)
 number twenty-six (26) in block thirty-eight; (24)
 number twenty-seven (27) in block thirty-eight; (25)
 number twenty-eight (28) in block thirty-eight; (26)
 number twenty-nine (29) in block thirty-eight; (27)
 number thirty (30) in block thirty-eight; (28)
 number thirty-one (31) in block thirty-eight; (29)
 number thirty-two (32) in block thirty-eight; (30)
 number thirty-three (33) in block thirty-eight; (31)
 number thirty-four (34) in block thirty-eight; (32)
 number thirty-five (35) in block thirty-eight; (33)
 number thirty-six (36) in block thirty-eight; (34)
 number thirty-seven (37) in block thirty-eight; (35)
 number thirty-eight (38) in block thirty-eight; (36)
 number thirty-nine (39) in block thirty-eight; (37)
 number forty (40) in block thirty-eight; (38)
 number forty-one (41) in block thirty-eight; (39)
 number forty-two (42) in block thirty-eight; (40)
 number forty-three (43) in block thirty-eight; (41)
 number forty-four (44) in block thirty-eight; (42)
 number forty-five (45) in block thirty-eight; (43)
 number forty-six (46) in block thirty-eight; (44)
 number forty-seven (47) in block thirty-eight; (45)
 number forty-eight (48) in block thirty-eight; (46)
 number forty-nine (49) in block thirty-eight; (47)
 number fifty (50) in block thirty-eight; (48)
 number fifty-one (51) in block thirty-eight; (49)
 number fifty-two (52) in block thirty-eight; (50)
 number fifty-three (53) in block thirty-eight; (51)
 number fifty-four (54) in block thirty-eight; (52)
 number fifty-five (55) in block thirty-eight; (53)
 number fifty-six (56) in block thirty-eight; (54)
 number fifty-seven (57) in block thirty-eight; (55)
 number fifty-eight (58) in block thirty-eight; (56)
 number fifty-nine (59) in block thirty-eight; (57)
 number sixty (60) in block thirty-eight; (58)
 number sixty-one (61) in block thirty-eight; (59)
 number sixty-two (62) in block thirty-eight; (60)
 number sixty-three (63) in block thirty-eight; (61)
 number sixty-four (64) in block thirty-eight; (62)
 number sixty-five (65) in block thirty-eight; (63)
 number sixty-six (66) in block thirty-eight; (64)
 number sixty-seven (67) in block thirty-eight; (65)
 number sixty-eight (68) in block thirty-eight; (66)
 number sixty-nine (69) in block thirty-eight; (67)
 number seventy (70) in block thirty-eight; (68)
 number seventy-one (71) in block thirty-eight; (69)
 number seventy-two (72) in block thirty-eight; (70)
 number seventy-three (73) in block thirty-eight; (71)
 number seventy-four (74) in block thirty-eight; (72)
 number seventy-five (75) in block thirty-eight; (73)
 number seventy-six (76) in block thirty-eight; (74)
 number seventy-seven (77) in block thirty-eight; (75)
 number seventy-eight (78) in block thirty-eight; (76)
 number seventy-nine (79) in block thirty-eight; (77)
 number eighty (80) in block thirty-eight; (78)
 number eighty-one (81) in block thirty-eight; (79)
 number eighty-two (82) in block thirty-eight; (80)
 number eighty-three (83) in block thirty-eight; (81)
 number eighty-four (84) in block thirty-eight; (82)
 number eighty-five (85) in block thirty-eight; (83)
 number eighty-six (86) in block thirty-eight; (84)
 number eighty-seven (87) in block thirty-eight; (85)
 number eighty-eight (88) in block thirty-eight; (86)
 number eighty-nine (89) in block thirty-eight; (87)
 number ninety (90) in block thirty-eight; (88)
 number ninety-one (91) in block thirty-eight; (89)
 number ninety-two (92) in block thirty-eight; (90)
 number ninety-three (93) in block thirty-eight; (91)
 number ninety-four (94) in block thirty-eight; (92)
 number ninety-five (95) in block thirty-eight; (93)
 number ninety-six (96) in block thirty-eight; (94)
 number ninety-seven (97) in block thirty-eight; (95)
 number ninety-eight (98) in block thirty-eight; (96)
 number ninety-nine (99) in block thirty-eight; (97)
 number one hundred (100) in block thirty-eight; (98)
 number one hundred and one (101) in block thirty-eight; (99)
 number one hundred and two (102) in block thirty-eight; (100)
 number one hundred and three (103) in block thirty-eight; (101)
 number one hundred and four (104) in block thirty-eight; (102)
 number one hundred and five (105) in block thirty-eight; (103)
 number one hundred and six (106) in block thirty-eight; (104)
 number one hundred and seven (107) in block thirty-eight; (105)
 number one hundred and eight (108) in block thirty-eight; (106)
 number one hundred and nine (109) in block thirty-eight; (107)
 number one hundred and ten (110) in block thirty-eight; (108)
 number one hundred and eleven (111) in block thirty-eight; (109)
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 number one hundred and seventeen (117) in block thirty-eight; (115)
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 number one hundred and twenty-four (124) in block thirty-eight; (122)
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 number one hundred and eighty-two (182) in block thirty-eight; (180)
 number one hundred and eighty-three (183) in block thirty-eight; (181)
 number one hundred and eighty-four (184) in block thirty-eight; (182)
 number one hundred and eighty-five (185) in block thirty-eight; (183)
 number one hundred and eighty-six (

[illegible]

plaintiff for principal, interest and costs, to be paid at the close of this sale, and which may be made without interfering with the parties to the sale, to-wit: Merle C. Putnam, Plaintiff, and S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff of Rock County, the parties to the said mortgage, and to S. J. M. PUTNAM and S. J. M. PUTNAM, Attys for Plaintiff. mrl:3dm

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
AGAINST COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY,
McNeal, against Almond Lewis, Sarah Lewis,
John Lewis, Ely, John Lewis, et al., Defendants,
and by virtue of the judgment rendered in the
fore- and sale rendered in the above entitled cause
the 21st day of January, 1922, in favor of the
plaintiff, the Court do hereby certify that there
is a sale for sale and sell, at public auction,
which shall be on Main street, in front of the
Rock County Jail, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on
THURSDAY D. 1st of APRIL, 1922, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day,
four (4) described mortgage premises, to-wit: all
the interest of said estate in the county of
Rock, Wisconsin, to-wit: the interest of said
mortgage described real estate, to-wit—being a
lot or lots number five (5), in township number
four (4) north and range one (1) east, and in
section one (1) north and range one (1) east, and
as follows, to-wit—commencing at a point
in the corner of said section five (5), and running
thence north and west line of said section one hundred
(100) rods to a stake, thence south and west line of
said section line ninety-four (94) rods to a stake,
thence parallel with east line of said section one

on site, thence east along said section line
and 70-181 rods to the place of beginning,
eighty acres, be the same more or less, or
thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said
and the eye new of said sale.—Dated January
R. J. M. PUTNAM,
Sheriff for Rock county, Wis.
T. CARSDAY & GRAND,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

